THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. Subscriptions received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875. 20.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

| | |
|---|---|
| One Square, one week | $1 00 |
| One Square, two weeks | 1 50 |
| One Square, one month | 3 00 |
| One Square, three months | 6 00 |
| One Square, six months | 10 |

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance

### SALE OF THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

The *News and Courier* says Judge Bond has authorized the sale of the Savannah and Charleston railroad for $1,000,000. Of this amount $1,100,000 will be applied to the payment of the six per cent mortgage guaranteed bonds of 1856 and the seven per cent first mortgage bonds issued since the war, amounting together to about a million dollars, and to the payment of coupons, etc. The remaining $400,000 will be applied to the payment of the funded interest bonds (state guaranty) and the eight per cent bonds and other claims. The State, under the decree, will be responsible for any amount of guaranteed bonds not provided for out of the proceeds of the sale.

### THE BUFFALO GNAT IN MEMPHIS.

The Eufaula *Times* says a gentleman who is cultivating a piece of land about seven miles from that city, in one of the Cowikee bottoms, assures them of the presence there of the same buffalo gnat, which is now killing so many horses and mules in the Mississippi bottom lands. He says that he and his neighbors are compelled to give their horses and mules the closest attention, by keeping the ears, flanks and other parts of the animal well covered with tar and grease, as they also keep fires burning in their stock lots at night. He attributes the presence of the unusual number of the dang'rous insects, to the great amount of wet weather had this season.

The Mississippi buffalo gnat is about half the size of a common house fly and jet black. They have a hump back, or shoulders, like the buffalo, and hence their name. Those in the Cowikee bottom are about half the size of those in the Mississippi river bottoms, but are identical in shape and color.

### THE NATIONAL CASH BOOK.

The mismanagement of affairs at the National Capital, so long patent to everybody outside of Administration circles who would not wilfully stop its eyes and his ears, is at last bearing some very unpalatable fruit. The Treasury is rapidly becoming depleted, while the receipts do not begin to balance the expenditures and the outlook ahead is certainly a gloomy one. This is only one of the many misfortunes which have accumulated around the silent Sam at Washington City, who continually smokes when he speaks, and perhaps, sometimes, speaks when he could be better employed in smoking.

PROSPECTIVE EMBARRASSMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—THE REVENUE FALLING SHORT ON ACCOUNT OF COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 2—The statements made in these dispatches six weeks since that the new revenue bill would not meet the expectations of its framers is fully justified by the published receipts for the four months of the new year. The total receipts for the fiscal year to April 30 are, in round numbers, $223,010,874; of this, $166,752,000 are customs receipts, and $53,758,871 internal revenue returns. The material revenue receipts for the four months of 1875 are $36,485,42-, and the receipts for April are $7,025,-000. This is a large falling off from the receipts for the corresponding period of last year, April alone being nearly three million dollars behind, as compared with the returns for the same month of 1874. The estimated receipts from customs and internal revenue for the present fiscal year were $267,000,000, and thus far the total receipts have been in round numbers only $223,000,000; hence May and June will have to yield $43,000,000 to make the books balance. To do this, internal revenue will have to yield nearly $30,000,000 and customs nearly $28,000,000. During May the special license taxes are covered, and this will help the internal revenue receipts some, but other-wise May and June are dull months, and they are especially so in the customs departments, there being but little business done by importers during these months. The new Revenue bill was constructed so as to take effect on the 3d of March, and yet it has not yet made its first trace in the customs receipts, and but little in the internal revenue collections. It is therefore probable that the receipts for the present fiscal year will fall short seventy million dollars on the estimate, while on the other hand the expenditures will assuredly run ahead of the estimates, and then to add to all this currency balances in the Treasury have run down to less than a million and three quarters, and unless it is replenished by sales of gold they will be entirely exhausted. But sales of gold are scarcely to be thought of, because the drain on the specie revenues must be very heavy during the remainder of the fiscal year. And at the same time that the Secretary of the Treasury is thus compelled to face this unsatisfactory condition of things in his department, he also hears from every quarter of the country the most discouraging reports in regard to the revival of business. The reports received at the Agricultural Department give a most goodly account of the farming interests in every section of the country. There is the same unanimity among manufacturers which has existed for eighteen months, with no prospect of any immediate change. The extent of the suffering among the poor classes is supposed from the demands upon the Federal treasury. The General Government disburses here over a million dollars a month in salaries, and the District Government is doing a vast amount of work on the streets of this city, but notwithstanding these facts there has never been more suffering among the poor than now prevails, and this suffering is not confined to the colored population, but is chiefly among the white laboring classes.

---

At present there is a rage in England for old china, and the most extravagant prices are paid for a vase or an antique set. At a recent sale in London a set of three vases, seven and a half inches high, brought $600, and a pair of deep blue vases, with Watteau figures, three and a half inches high brought a few dollars more. A tiny Britannia enameled match box, bearing a miniature of Peg Woffington, sold for $70, two small vases in Chelsea ware $1,000, and so on. At a previous sale a lord gave $35,000 for two vases of Sevres china, while a pair [illegible]

### THE TERRIBLE TEUTON

Grant's home organ, the *National Republican*, throws out the following hint:

It is beginning to be admitted that while the colored voters of the South are earnestly loyal to the Republican party in its principles, they believe in President Grant to such an extent that he is about the only man in the country who could safely count upon their unanimous support. His influence with them is unquestioned, as is also their demand that he shall be renominated and re-elected.

It has come to the very pass we supposed it would. General Grant having failed to impress upon the white portion of his party the necessity of nominating him for a third term falls back upon Sambo. Well, as the Republican party has been depending upon the negro 8 for many years, we do not see why they should not dictate the next Presidential candidate. They will be compelled necessarily to do much of the voting.

We are content.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* reports Southern Republican Senators as saying that if Pierrepont, as Attorney General, shall choose a conservative course, there will not be a Southern Republican vote in the Electoral College in 1876. These Senators maintain that there can be no successful party policy towards the South except that which was so long followed by the late Attorney General. They claim to have information that Pierrepont will pursue a different course.

And in evidence of the fact that the new Attorney General will pursue a different course we have the gratifying intelligence that J. G. Hester—the lottery sharper—the Spy—the Ku-Klux detective—the miserable liar, thief and swindler—who had been a special agent under the Department of Justice—a trusted and honored subordinate of the late Attorney General, has been *dismissed*. If Mr. Pierrepont continues in his work of reform and cleans out the Augean stables he will receive the thanks of the country if not those of the Administration.

### OUR BOOK TABLE.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN BIOLOGY, or Simple Studies in the Lower Forms of Life. By Sarah Hackett Stevenson. New York: D. Appleton & Co., through E. J. Hale & Son. Wilmington: P. Heinsberger.

This work is based upon the latest lectures of Professor T. H. Huxley—is profusely illustrated and filled with instructive matter that can easily be comprehended by the youthful mind.

THE CHEMISTRY OF LIGHT AND PHOTOGRAPHY. By Dr. Hermann Vogel. New York: D. Appleton & Co., through E. J. Hale & Son. Wilmington: P. Heinsberger.

The Chemistry of Light is another of the International Scientific Series, which should be in every library. It treats fully of photography in its application to science, art and industry, with a simplicity that is interesting to the general reader, while it is full of value to the student.

### HON. B. H. HILL.

It is with pleasure that we learn of the election of the Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, to Congress, at the special election held in the Ninth District of that State on Wednesday. As there had been no nomination, and three Democrats were in the field, the result was uncertain, and the election was attended with considerable excitement. The issue has resulted in the election of Mr. Hill.

Outside of the District in the State, and indeed throughout the entire South the election of Mr. Hill was desired. The next session of Congress will have a material weight in shaping the Presidential campaign and in determining the result. The South, especially at this time, requires in Congress, her ablest Statesmen. And while Mr. Hill has many enemies in his State, none deny that he possesses transcendant abilities, and is probably the best orator in the United States. His speeches in Congress will claim the attention of the whole country, and he will add strength to the able representatives who already honor Southern constituences, and are again placing the South in its proper position in the councils of the country.

### RADICAL TESTIMONY ON A DARK SUBJECT.

An Ohio man, recently sojourning in the South, principally at Savannah, writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, an ultra-Republican paper:

The fact is, the free negro is a failure so far as the active productive industry of the country is concerned.

Before the war he not only supported himself by his labor, but largely aided in the support of others, and the concentrated result in rice, cotton, &c., was exported and sold, giving life and activity to commerce and bringing wealth to the people.

Now, all this is changed. The same negro labor is here, but it is neither reliable nor available to any great extent.

They prefer to hang about the towns in menial occupations, and in idleness; or, if farming, only raising enough corn, &c., to keep from starvation, and but a limited number can be relied upon for the raising of the crops.

Hence, the real production is limited, the supply lessened, and the country is gradually becoming more and more impoverished.

From my observation, I am of the opinion that much of the negro population of the South is of less real value to the country to-day than the Indians of equal number.

"Lo" will at least hunt and bring in his peltries, while a great number of the negroes are content to simply live and eat. A Southern friend adds, "and steal;" but then to us Northerners this is Southern prejudice.

The author of the above is a Republican, who no doubt read Whittier's poetry and Wendell Phillips' speeches and believed them to be gospel truth about the South and slavery. A little personal experience, says the Augusta [illegible]

---

A lady traveling from New York to Boston, a short time ago, took her seat in the drawing-room car, the only occupants of which were two gentlemen. One was smoking; the other held a fresh and unlighted cigar just ready to apply the match. The fair traveler did not like the odor of smoke, and calmly remarked aloud that this was the drawing-room car, and they would please find the smoking car forward, for the smoke was very offensive to her. The gentlemen removed the obnoxious weeds, but looked extremely serious about it, and had a word or two with the conductor when that functionary entered. He mildly requested the lady to step into another car, but she was comfortably seated and declined to move. By and by other gentlemen appeared and addressed the would-be smoker as "Mr. President," and when at last some one let drop the mystic word "Grant" the obtuse but well-meaning dame recognized her company, and, summoning the conductor, sought another car. All this is picturesquely told by the *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*.

---

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* attempted to interview Vice President Wilson, while in that city, with the following result: "Mr. Wilson refused to talk on the third term policy for personal and political reasons. He would say, however, that the great battle-field of the next national campaign would be in Ohio. It was here that the battle would be lost or won to the Republican party. This fact was, he said, recognized by the party leaders at Washington, and great efforts would be made on both sides to carry the election of Ohio between this time and

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Last year we imported from Great Britain about 2,000,000 yards less linen and 7,000,000 yards less cotton than we did two years ago.

In order to prevent injury to military equipments, which of late seems to have increased, hereafter soldiers will not be permitted to take their arms to pieces, except in the presence of an officer, nor under any circumstances to deface the metallic or wooden parts by attempts to beautify or change the finish of the exterior.

We always thought the last St. Louis directory a little fishy, but now it is evident that it has been cooked up. It contains the following: 1 Oyster, 1 Rawe, 13 Frys, 9 Fish, 4 Salmon, 1 Trout, 1 Shad, 1 Mackerel, 1 Porges, 8 Pikes, 2 Fowles, 2 Chicks, 7 Hams, 35 Lambs, 4 Pickles, 1 Pudding, 2 Pyes, 2 Figges, 2 Nutts, 2 Coffees, 2 Segars.

The New York *Bulletin*, in an article on the diffusion of labor, calls upon the leading railroads to take, free of charge, to the west the surplus labor found on the seaboard. It says that if labor could be easily transferred from the localities and employments where it is not wanted to those where it could be readily employed, the net product of the country would be instantly increased one-fourth upon the present amount.

David Sinton, a wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, has decided to erect on the Fifth street market space, in that city, a granite tower one hundred and sixty feet high, surmounted by a colossal statute of Cincinnatus habited in a toga. The tower will be composed of three sections—the first two square, and the last and highest octagonal. A platform of granite forty feet square, for public speaking, will be placed at the base of the tower. The estimated cost of the whole is $50,000.

An insurance authority says that the losses by the fire at Oshkosk, Wis., will be distributed among so many companies that the percentage to each will probably be very small. The companies in the National Board have not taken very large risks, as there have been disastrous fires there in previous years, and it was not considered a safe town for insurance business. The Western companies and some outside of the board would suffer most, but in a business point of view it would not affect seriously any insurance interests East, and would make no very great difference anywhere.

From June 20, 1874, to April 1, 1875, the old national banks have voluntarily resigned seventeen million two hundred and ninety-six thousand thirty-seven dollars of their circulation, by depositing greenbacks with the comptroller. After allowing for the new banks organized, with the eighty per cent. of greenbacks retired under the law of January 14, 1875, the New York *Tribune* estimates the net contraction of the currency since last June at twelve million dollars.

The model houses for Chicago, for the plans of which a prize of $1,000 was offered by the Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics' Saving Fund, are now being built in that city. In about one month they will be completed, with temporary doors, windows and stairs made of rough boards and protected with fire-proof paint. Fires will then be built on the slate roofs and in the interior of the houses to find the amount of damage that may possibly arise from an accidental fire. It is not expected that the buildings will be wholly fire-proof. Several acres of land between the parks and the business parts of the city have been purchased on which to build the "model cottages," costing from $1,000 to $4,000 each. The money for the enterprise is to be supplied by Eastern capitalists.

How the Republican party takes care of the soldiers in the matter of head-gear is shown in a late report from the Quartermaster-General: According to that document there were in store in June, 1874, 242,528 army hats, and 309,455 caps. This for our total army of a little over 25,000 enlisted men, give nine and three-fourth hats and twelve caps to each soldier. Who will have the temerity to suggest, after this, that the Government is unmindful of its defenders? There is an expression, "armed *cap-a-pie*," which we never entirely understood; we never dreamed that it meant *twelve caps apiece!* If each soldier had even the fabulous nine lives of the cat, the supply of head-gear would be more than ample. Verily, it ought to be a good time for military tailors.

The next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th instant. The proceedings will relate to the finances of the boards, the overture on the eldership, correspondence with the Reformed Dutch Church relative to union, the sustentation scheme, a court of appeals, the hymn-book question, &c. Important reports will be presented and discussed on mileage, with a view to a better system; on the ratio of representation, ministerial relief, and relations with the Southern General Assembly. The church of which this assembly is the chief judicatory comprises 174 presbyteries arranged in 35 synods, and having under their care 4,906 ministers; 4,946 churches, embracing 495,634 communicants and over half a million Sabbath scholars. Total amount contributed to all objects last year, $9,120,792.

The foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church are thirteen in number, in charge of 861 laborers, and established among the Indian tribes and in the United States, and in Mexico, South America, Asia and Africa. The converts connected with these missions number over five thousand, and the mission schools are attended by about thirteen thousand

Special dispatch to the N. Y. World

### POLITICS ON THE BENCH.

#### Remarkable Scene in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 3—A scene of a somewhat remarkable character occurred in the United States Supreme Court to day. For once the political feeling of certain members of the court, which is usually confined to the council-room, broke out in public, and sharp words were changed on the bench, which created something like a sensation among the spectators. The occasion of this unusual ebullition of feeling was the delivery of the opinion of the majority of the court by Justice Strong in the case of the Union Bank of New Orleans vs. the Mechanics and Traders Bank. The former institution loaned the latter large sums of Confederate money about the time that Gen. Butler took command, in 1862. A few days after the transaction Butler issued an order forbidding the circulation of the Confederate money on and after the 26th of May. The borrowing bank tendered payment in Confederate notes, and the Union Bank refused to receive them, demanding United States money. Butler had issued an order establishing a provos court, of which one Major Bell was the presiding officer. Suit was brought in this court, and the case was dismised. Two or three days after its dismissal Butler ordered the provost court to rehear the case, and, in effect, to decide in favor of the plaintiff. When the defendant attempted to cite the law in obstruction of this process Butler's judge informed him that it was no use to read the law to him as he was acting under orders from his superior. The decision of the case by the majority turned not upon the question of the payment of the money, but upon the legality of the action of this trumped-up tribunal, which Justice Strong sustained in an elaborate opinion, declaring that Butler acted as the representative of the Federal Administration, and that his right to establish such a court followed from the right of conquest. This decision is an outra partisan attempt to sustain Butler's action in New Orleans. When Justice Strong finished, Justice Field followed with a long and most ably-written dissenting opinion, which he read with vigor, manifesting very strong feeling by the nervousness of his manner. He showed clearly that Butler had not the shadow of a right to establish anything more than a common police court, and that the orders of President Lincoln and the previous decisions of the Supreme Court made it unquestionable that this was the extreme jurisdiction of the military in dealing with civil offenders during the war. Judge Field alluded to Butler in terms of sharp sarcasm, and declared that he well knew that he had no such authority as he then assumed and as the majority of the court now sanctioned. Justice Field has dissented from the opinion of the majority in several cases in which they have previously made decisions showing a political bias in favor of Radical rule, but he never arraigned their action so sharply as today. While he was reading his opinion all the Justices turned toward him to listen, and Justice Strong grew very red in the face. At the end Mr. Field announced that Justice Bradley desired him to say that he was not present, and did not hear the arguments in the case. Justice Strong replied with much asperity that Mr. Bradley did not dissent from the opinion of the majority, to which Mr. Field made a further remark *sotto voce*, which was not heard by the bar. The decision of the majority, it will be observed, not only confirms Butler's right to establish a court to take cognizance of civil cases, but to reverse the decision of his own court by a military order when it did not happen to suit him.

---

From the Baltimore Gazette.

### ALAMANCE.

#### A Detailed Account of the First Battle of the Revolution.

The first blood shed in a conflict between the Colonists and the King's troops was at the battle of Alamance, in North Carolina, on the 16th of May, 1771. On the 24th of April of that year, Governor Tyron marched from the town of Newbern with about three hundred men and a small train of artillery. On the 3d and 4th of May he was strengthened by detatchments which met him on the way, and by a troop of light horse, until the force under his command exceeded a thousand men. On the 15th of May he approached the camp of the Regulators at Alamance Creek, in the county of that name. The story of that battle is well worth repeating. When Tyron had reached the vicinity of Alamance Creek the Regulators sent a message to him demanding a redress of their grievances, and giving him four hours to reply. They complained of exhorbitant fees exacted by officers of the Crown, and particularly on deeds and testations of sales of landed property. Until these fees were reduced, the poll tax of two dollars abolished, and official embezzlement prevented and punished, they declared they would pay no taxes. They insisted on their right to enjoy the privileges and liberties of their ancesters under the Constitution framed by them, and their determination to maintain it on its ancient foundation, so that it might stand firm and unshaken. He promised to send an answer by noon the following day. In the meanwhile he sent out two persons—Ashe and Walker—to find out the position occupied by the Regulators. They were captured by the latter, tied to trees, severely whipped and held as prisoners. When the messenger, promised by Tryon, reached the camp of the Regulators, instead of making any concessions to them, he demanded their submission, and gave them one hour to consider. Their answer was, "Go back to Billy Tryon and say we defy him."

On the return of the messengers the army marched to within three hundred yards of the Regulators' camp, and there halted. The Regulators advanced also, in order of battle, to a short reach of the road, where they halted, waiving their hats as a challenge to their opponents. Gov. Tryon now sent a magistrate and an officer with a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within one hour; but they refused to listen to him, crying out, "Battle, battle!" On the return of the magistrate, the Governor, understanding that the Regulators proposed to put Ashe and Walker in front of their lines, sent a message that he should keep the prisoners he had taken in a place of safety, he hoped the same care would be taken of those gentlemen.—To this they returned no direct answer, but offered to surrender the two prisoners if the Governor would surrender those he had taken, seven in number. The proposition of so unequal an exchange, implying a concession on the part of the Governor, was at first rejected; but after wards, at the solicitation of his men, who were apprehensive of the treatment these two persons might receive, he agreed to the exchange. The enemy being tardy in their compliance, and the army complaining of the extreme heat of the sun and manifesting great impatience to advance, it was thought advisable to lead them on. They marched in profound silence till the lines of both parties met, almost breast to breast. The Governor forbade his men to fire until he ordered them.—The troops in the first rank were almost mixed with those of the vanguard of the enemy stationed a little before the main body, and who now began to retire upon it, shouting defiance and daring their opponents to advance. The army kept on till within twenty-five yards of them, and then halted. The Regulators continued to call on the Governor to order his men to fire; several of them advancing toward the artillery, opening their breasts and defying them to begin.—As Tryon still hesitated, they fell back slowly to a fine defensive position, leaving the Governor and his troops open to their fire, whilst most of them were secure from his. Another parley ensued. An adjutant was sent forward to say if they did not directly lay down their arms they should be fired on. That order the Governor then gave, but it was not immediately obeyed; whereupon, rising in his stirrups and turning to his men, he called out, "Fire on them, or on me." The action now began, and almost instantly became general.

The insurgents, pursuing the Indian mode of fighting, did considerable injury to the King's troops, who would have been defeated, but for the excellent service done by the artillery, which the regulators, being poorly armed, were unable to capture. Nevertheless, with the odds against them, they fought desperately for more than an hour, and did not take to flight until all their ammunition was expended.

It is our duty to do honor to these men. Disdaining to live under a tyrannical government, many of those who survived the battle of Alamance crossed the mountains into Tennessee, opened new settlements there, and on the 4th of October, 1770, formed part of the gallant band that fought the memorable battle of King's Mountain.

---

### Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D.

One of the youngest, as well as one of the ablest, of those who have been honored by the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Raleigh, N. C. Rather below the medium height of men than above it, with a solid frame, cheerful temperament, agreeable voice and handsome countenance, he is a man much beloved in his State and wielding a strong influence. He is a fine speaker, an earnest, eloquent and effective preacher, and a man of strong convictions. He was born in Charlotte, N. C., about 1832, and is now in his forty-third year. He professed faith in Christ when at Wake Forest College in his seventeenth year. He graduated at Wake Forest College in 1854, with the first honors, and was ordained November, 1855, becoming pastor of the Hartford Baptist Church. In 1858 he went to Charlotteville, Va., to read theology with Dr. J. A. Broadus, then pastor of the Baptist Church in that city. For two years he studied in the University of Virginia, settling as pastor of the Franklin Square Church, Baltimore, Md., in 1860. There he labored until the middle of the year 1863, when he was arrested as a rebel, imprisoned, and finally sent South, by the Federal authorities. In November, 1863, he took charge of the Raleigh Baptist Church, as pulpit supply during the absence of Dr. T. E. Skinner, the pastor, who had gone to Europe. When the war closed Dr. Skinner returned, and Mr. Pritchard became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Petersburg, Va., but was recalled to Raleigh in February, 1868, assumed charge of the church there, where he has remained ever since, doubled its membership, more than one-half of the five hundred members it now contains having been baptised by him. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in his thirty-sixth year by Wake Forest College. He is probably the best known preacher of the denomination in North Carolina. His influence is extensive and wholesome, and he is always ready in every good word and work. An ardent and affectionate friend, a fair and honorable opponent, a decided Baptist, yet kind and courteous to those who differ with him, he is probably the most popular man in Raleigh, and is certainly the most successful pastor in the State. His pastorate in Raleigh has been quite successful, and without any special reputation for industry he has done a great deal of good and effective work. He is no self-seeker, but a hearty, liberal, charitable and honest Christian minister. It is doubtful if any man in the convention has more friends or fewer enemies. He is genial, even joval, in disposition, and his face beams with good humor. In person he is rather short and quite stout. His voice is uncommonly strong, clear, deep, rich and musical; his articulation is excellent; his gestures easy, frequent and graceful, and his elocution, taken altogether, exceptionally good. There are closer students and more original thinkers than he, but few men are able to use their powers and acquisitions to better advantage. He has read a good deal and to considerable purpose, for he is one of the most remarkable absorbers to be found in the bounds of the Southern Baptist Convention. He writes well (barring chirography) and in conversation is uncommonly pleasing. There is nothing of the cynical, snarling fault-finder about him, and he cannot listen with patience to detraction or ill-natured criticism upon others. He is a thoroughly refined and well-bred gentleman, gifted in all the proprieties of polite society, with no foolish mannerisms or weak affectations. In debate he is courteous and fair, and is always listened to with pleasure when he takes the floor, the platform or the pulpit to address an audience. He loves a good joke, and is a capital laugher, though not specially gifted in the line of humorous anecdote. Exceedingly fond of quail shooting, he is probably one of the best wing-shots in North Carolina.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

---

From the Raleigh News.

### Proceedings of the Meeting of the Trustees of the University, held in Raleigh, May 4th and 5th, 1875.

FIRST DAY, MAY 4, 1875.

According to previous notice, the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina met at the Executive Office in this city on the 4th instant. Present, His Excellency Gov. C. H Brogden, Chairman ex-officio, W. A. Graham, B. F. Moore, Rev. C. B. Hassell, Rev. Dr. Neil McKoy, Paul C. Cameron, John Manning, J. J. Davis, R. L Patterson, James A. Graham, Dr. John McIver and Kemp P. Battle.

On motion of Mr. John Manning the Trustees elect now in the city, viz: Hon. W. H. Battle and Major Seaton Gales, were invited to honorary seats in the Board, which invitation was accepted.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting which were approved.

Mr. P. C. Cameron, from the committee on repairs, made a verbal report, stating that the work is in a fair state of progress and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as the means shall be supplied, that accomodations for 200 students can be furnished by July 1st.

Mr. Kemp P. Battle moved that all receipts from distributive shares and unclaimed dividends shall be loaned or invested under directions of the Executive Committee, and the interest only used until the principal shall become the absolute property of the University, which motion was adopted.

The Secretary laid before the Board various schemes for the reorganization of the University, prepared by men who have given this matter their special attention, having due reference to carrying into effect the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, donating Land Scrip to the several States for the establishment of Colleges for teaching branches of learning relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; whereupon, after considerable discussion, Rev. C. B Hassell submitted the following as the proper programme to be adopted by the Board:

1. Agree to revive the University on its original basis.

2. Appoint a committee to designate the number and character of Professorships, including agriculture and mechanic arts.

3. Fill these Professorships at once, by election including a President.

4. Name the day on which the doors shall be opened and the exercises commenced.

5. Appoint one man in each county in the State to solicit donations to the Institution and transmit the collections to the Treasurer on or before a certain day to be named.

6. Appoint now the time for the next meeting of the Board, to determine the salaries of the Faculty, and adopt By-Laws for the government of Faculty and students.

On motion of Mr. P. C. Cameron, the following resolutions were adopted as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, John Manning, James A Graham, J. J. Davis and Rev. C. B. Hassell, consider the various schemes offered for the re-organization of the University and report to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Hon. W. A. Graham.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary and Treasurer in accordance with the act entitled "an act in relation to the Land Scrip Fund for the establishment of a College for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical arts," ratified March 20th, 1875, in the presence of three members of the Board, shall burn the Special Tax bonds belonging to the Land Scrip Fund, and they shall report their proceeding to the Board at the next meeting.

On motion of Hon. K. P. Battle,

*Resolved*, That the Board will not appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States in the case of Dewey assignee vs. the Trustees of the University and others, and if any action has been taken looking to such appeal, the proceedings shall be discontinued.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—MAY 5.

According to adjournment, the Board convened at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Kemp P. Battle, on behalf of the committee on Reorganization, made a report, which on his motion was considered seriatim, whereupon, the following Resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, 1st, That the University be opened for the admission of pupils on the 1st Monday in September next, and that the term continue with two weeks vacation at Christmas until the 2nd Thursday in June, 1876.

*Resolved*, 2d. That the Faculty shall consist of a President and eight Professors, who shall be the heads of the following Departments, viz:

I. Ancient Languages.
II. Modern Languages.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Natural Philosophy.
V. Chemistry.
VI. Geology and Mineralogy.
VII. History and English Literature.
VIII. Moral Philosophy.

*Resolved*, 3d. That for the present there shall be established six colleges, at the head of each of which there will be a Professor (unless the Board shall decide to elect a President and place one of them under his charge) viz:

I. College of Agriculture.
II. College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts.
III. College of Natural Science.
IV. College of Literature.
V. College of Mathematics.
VI. College of Philosophy.

*Resolved*, 4th. That said Colleges shall be sub-divided into schools according to the schedule annexed, over each of which shall be placed separate instructors, as soon as the means of the University shall be sufficient, viz:

I. The College of Agriculture into, 1st, School of Scientific Agriculture; 2nd, School of Practical Agriculture; 3rd, School of Horticulture.

II. The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, into, 1st, School of Mechanical Engineering; 2nd, School of Civil Engineering; 3d, School of Mining; 4th, School of Military Science and Tactics.

III. The College of Natural Science into, 1st, School of Chemistry; 2nd, School of Zoology and Botany; 3rd, School of Geology and Mineralogy.

IV. The College of Literature into, 1st, School of English Language and Literature; 2nd, School of Ancient Languages; 3rd, School of Modern Languages.

V. The College of Mathematics into, 1st, School of Pure Mathematics; 2nd, School of Natural Philosophy; 3rd, School of Commercial Science.

VI. The College of Philosophy into, 1st, School of Metaphysics and Logic; 2nd, School of Moral Science; 3rd, School of History, Political Economy, International and Constitution Law.

*Resolved* 5, That further details in regard to the course of instruction in the University, the granting of diplomas, certificates of proficiency, &c., shall be adjusted by the Board on consultation with the members of the Faculty to be hereafter elected.

*Resolved* 6, That the Professors shall be allowed a salary of $2,000 per annum, each, payable semi-annually with house rent.

*Resolved* 7. The question whether a President of the University shall be elected by the Trustees or the Faculty shall choose a chairman of their body with executive power, is postponed to the next meeting of the Board.

*Resolved* 8. That when the Board adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet again in the Executive office in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday the 16th June next, and that at that meeting the Professors shall be elected, of which fact the Secretary shall give public notice.

*Resolved*, On motion of Mr. K. P. Battle, that a special committee of five be appointed, who shall be authorized to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable for raising contributions for the use of the University, on such conditions and limitations as may be agreed on with the donors. Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, B. F. Morris, W. A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron, and John Manning were appointed on this committee.

On motion of Mr. John Manning, *Resolved*, That Messrs. W. A. Graham, B. F. Moore and W. H. Battle be trustees of the funds to be raised by contributions for the maintenance of the University.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Graham, *Resolved*, That the Secretary and Treasurer correspond with N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and others to ascertain the condition of the lands in Buncombe and other counties, belonging to the University. Likewise that he ascertain if practicable, whether the University has valid claim to any lands in Tennessee, and that he report all the facts he can obtain to the Board.

*Resolved*, On motion of Mr. Manning, that,

There shall be established as early as practible in connection with the College of Agriculture, Engineering and of the Mechanic arts a farm and garden, of which the grounds heretofore set apart shall be a portion, and also a workshop in which the different schools in the various Colleges may be illustrated.

The open land bounded by the Raleigh road in the east and that southeast of the South Building are included in the campus and are set apart as a parade and play ground.

*Resolved*, On motion of Hon. W. A. Graham, that Messrs. Manning, Cameron and Battle be a committee to meet the commissioners, under the decree in the case of Dewey, assignee, vs. the University and others, at Chapel Hill, and lay claims to the College Buildings, Professor's Houses and the track of land on which they are situated, as necessary for the purpose of instruction in the various departments of the University.

*Resolved*, On motion of Mr. R. L. Patterson, that the Secretary and Treasurer negotiate a loan of $5,000 to be expended for repairs of the buildings, &c., of the University, and that the first receipts into the Treasury, except from the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund, shall be applied to indemnity of such persons as may become sureties for the Trustees for said loans.

*Resolved*, On motion of Mr. Cameron that advertisement be made for the return of the books and other property belonging to the University, and the Secretary is directed wherever practicable to enforce the same.

On motion the Secretary is authorized to publish the proceedings of this meeting

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on the 16th June next, in this place. KEMP P. BATTLE, Sec'y.

---

### A New Wrinkle in Voting

Nova Scotia, which furnishes to commerce grindstones, gypsum, lumber, &c., has lately furnished to politics a new idea. It has devised a new ballot system, which will shortly be tested there by actual practice. It is thus described: "Upon each ballot will be printed the names of all the candidates. Each one will bear a different color. Thus the ticket will be strictly non-partisan. At each poll there will be a presiding officer, who will have charge of the tickets. He will be provided with only such a number of ballots as there may be voters registered at that polling place. All the tickets will be officially stamped, and must be accounted for by the presiding officers after the election. When an elector shows his right to vote to the presiding officer he will receive a ballot. After marking the candidates he opposes, the ballot will be deposited in the box by the proper officers. Only the official ballots are to be recognized, and as they will be in the hand of the official, who has to account for all tickets given out, the chances for ballot-box stuffing are by no means flattering. In case of impersonation, the defrauded voter may deposit a 'tendered vote,' and, in case the election is contested, the latter ballot will be counted, while the false

### VIRTUE REWARDED, VICE PUNISHED.

#### The True Sister and Daughter and the Bad Son and Brother.

[From the New Orleans Times]

"William S. Calhoun, convicted of forgery on evidence of his quadroon mistress, Olivia Williams!"

This announcement in the Sunday papers supplies the text for a long and instructive moral discourse, and a very interesting chapter of domestic history.

The Calhoun referred to above is the only son of the late Meredith P. Calhoun, for many years before the war the largest and most lordly planter in the South. The wife of Mr. Calhoun was the daughter of Judge Smith, formerly of South Carolina, where he played a very prominent part in the politics and society of that State. Judge Smith was one of the most ancient and respected families in South Carolina, and inherited large estates, which he augmented in value by his judgment and enterprise. In the political arena he was regarded as the only formidable rival of the great John C. Calhoun. Judge Smith was the acknowledged leader of the Union party in the great secession fight of 1835. Shortly after this he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where he bought large estates and established himself in an elegant residence, which was the home of a large and generous hospitality. The eldest daughter of Judge Smith married Meredith Calhoun, a young adventurer of the North, of polished manners and good address. Mrs. Calhoun received as her dowry a large sum, which was invested in an immense tract of the rich land on Red river, then held in great demand as the most valuable and productive in the State. This is the land which embraces the greater portion of what is now known as Grant parish. It extends ten miles on the river and has been leveed at vast expense, and possess unlimited resources for the production of cotton and sugar. Upon this estate Mr. Calhoun expended a very great sum, stocking it with eleven hundred slaves, and all the expensive structures and machinery required to produce cotton and sugar. In the palmy days of this culture the yield of this large investment was highly remunerative. For several years before the war the regular income was between $250,000 and $300,000. Having made several visits to France with his family, Mr. Calhoun acquired a taste for French society and habits, and during the latter period of his life resided in Paris. Here he expended his large income in affording his wife and daughter every opportunity of participating in the elegant and fashionable enjoyments of that gay and luxurious capital. Besides his daughter, an accomplished and elegant young lady, who was born and educated in France, so that she speaks the French language with more facility than her mother tongue, Mr. Calhoun had a son who came into this world partially deformed, but not on that account was regarded with less affection and tenderness by his parents. No child was ever more carefully and tenderly watched and cared for than the poor little hunchback, Willie Calhoun. Preferring to live on the plantation rather than expose himself in the brilliant society of Paris, Willie did not accompany his parents abroad. Devoting himself to agricultural life, he finally become a sort of head manager or agent for his father. This was the condition of the family when the war broke out. Mr. Calhoun was residing with his wife and daughter in France, and Willie had charge of the plantation. Of course the war produced most disastrous effects on the Calhoun estate. The destruction of the slave property alone was enough to swamp the whole estate. Mr. Calhoun died about the close of the war, and the widow had given her power of attorney to Willie. In 1868 she returned with her daughter to Louisiana, and proceeded to the landing now known as Colfax, with a view of seeing her son and investigating the condition of her affairs. Her mind had been greatly disturbed by rumors of her son's "carrying on" from old servants and others. Among other stories which had reached her was one to the effect that he had become a practical as well as political miscegenationist—that he had been elected by an exclusive negro vote to the Legislature, and had formed a liaison with a buxom quadroon who claimed to be his lawful wife, and was assumed all the airs and authority of the lady of the Calhoun mansion.

It may be imagined with what crushing force these terrible stories fell upon the pride of the high-born mother. Whether

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## HEADQUARTERS

## NEW YORK.

## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

## MARINE

## SPECIAL NOTICE

## Cotton Seed Meal.

## Bacon and Molasses

## Bacon. Bacon

## Lard and Hams

## Flour. Flour

## Iron.

## Spirit Casks and Hoops

## Molasses! Molasses!

## Cut Nails

## Cotton Ties

## Cotton Bagging

## Cotton Yarns

## Cotton Seed Meal

## Cottage Bedsteads

## Bacon, Sugar, Coffee

## Wire Cloth Covers

## Pee Dee Courier

## Pee Dee Exchange

## Pee Dee Herald

## Pee Dee Advocate

## Pee Dee Times

## Pee Dee Messenger

## Pee Dee Journal

## Pee Dee Gazette

## Pee Dee Chronicle

## Pee Dee Register

## Pee Dee Intelligencer

## Pee Dee Observer

## Pee Dee Standard

## Pee Dee Tribune

## Pee Dee Sentinel

## Pee Dee Courier

## Pee Dee Exchange

## Pee Dee Herald

## Pee Dee Advocate

## Pee Dee Times

## Pee Dee Messenger

## Pee Dee Journal

## Pee Dee Gazette

## Pee Dee Chronicle

## Pee Dee Register

## Pee Dee Intelligencer

## Pee Dee Observer

## Pee Dee Standard

## Pee Dee Tribune

## Pee Dee Sentinel

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875

## THE PRESS EXCORIATED.

## STATE NEWS.

## RAILWAY INTERESTS.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.


### The Wadesboro Election.

The Wadesboro *Herald* tells us that a Democratic Board of Commissioners was again elected for that town on last Monday. The new Board consists of Dr. E. E. Ashe, Mayor and Messrs. H. Crawford, D. D. Kendall, J. A. Little, John Story and W. H. Murray, Commissioners.

### New Stamps.

The Post office Department at Washington has recently issued three cent postage stamps made on a new principle to prevent the dishonest custom of washing them in order to sell them again after having been used. The paper of which they are made is porous, and the ink used in printing from the matrix is of such a nature as to make it indelible.

### Committed for Trial.

David Sanderlin, colored, was committed to jail for trial at the next Superior Court, in default of $500 bond for $1,000, on the charge of stealing a mule from Mr. James A. Hall, on the night of Saturday night, the 1st inst. He was arrested day before yesterday in Onslow county, and brought to this city on Wednesday.

### County Commissioners.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held Monday afternoon.

The report of the Auditing Committee was submitted, approved and ordered spread on the minutes.

The salary of the County Attorney was fixed at $400 per annum.

It was ordered that the Finance Committee report at the next meeting of the Board as to the disposal to be made of the paupers from Pender county, now in the New Hanover Poor House and Hospital.

The Poor Committee were instructed to take immediate steps for the discharge from the County Poor House and Hospital of such paupers now in those institutions as can properly be removed and discharged and to report at the next meeting of the Board the names of all minors now those institutions, that they may be found out according to law.

It was ordered that the Chairman take such steps as he may think proper to obtain possession of the missing criminal docket of the Superior Court and all other property belonging to the county of New Hanover which are under the control and in the possession of James C. Munn, late Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county.

The Board then adjourned.

### Gen Wm. McRae.

We find the following complimentary allusion to our friend and former townsman, Gen. Wm. McRae, in the Atlanta *News*, of last Saturday's date:

In connection with the approching convention of the stockholders of the Georgia Railroad is a report that General McRae is to be appointed Superintendent. If this selection is made we can guarantee the stockholders big dividends. General McRae is one of the ablest railroad men in the country, as his management of the Western and Atlantic Railroad fully proves. He took the road when it was in a terribly bad condition, and by skillful and economical management he has made it one of the most profitable pieces of property in the South, while, at the same time, keeping the road in thorough condition.

## STATE NEWS.

Raleigh's protectors are seven day and nine night policemen.

Mr. F. H. Busbee has been elected the attorney of the Raleigh Board of Aldermen.

The Hash county jail doors stand wide open.

The scarlet fever is in Charlotte with several fatal cases already.

Gov. Kendricks, of Indiana, has signified his intention to be present at the Mecklenburg Centennial.

The revival at Toisnot continues with unabated interest. There have been over fifty conversions.

Paul Crutchfield, an employee on the Northwestern road, had his arm badly mashed on last Tuesday, at Greensboro, while coupling cars.

Rev. A. W. Mangum, of Edenton street Methodist Church, in Raleigh, has been invited to deliver the annual address at Greensboro Female College.

Jno. W. York, Esq., was elected Mayor of Battleboro, with Messrs. R. H. McGuire, K. C. Pope, B. Frank Pitt, S. S. Alsop, Jr., and I. H. Herbert as Commissioners.

Rev. Dr. Hooper, LL. D., has accepted the invitation to deliver the address of welcome to the members of the State Medical Society, which convenes at Wilson on the 18th inst.

The Winston Sentinel says: Little Charlie Ogburn killed a crane near town last week that measured five feet seven and one-half inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.

The Tarboro Southerner says: We are pained to announce the critical condition of Mrs. Gen. W. D. Pender. It is feared she will not recover. She is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Southerner records a Democratic victory in Tarboro last Monday, the result of which was that Jesse A. Williamson, Jacob Feldenheimer, Frederick Philips, Daniel W. Hurtt, Alex. McCabe and Joseph Cobb, were elected Commissioners, four of whom are Democrats.

The Charlotte Observer says: A man named Peter Peeler, of Cleaveland county, hung himself in his barn Wednesday. It is a singular fact that Crow, the former owner of the plantation on which Peeler lives, hung himself some years ago near the same spot. Peeler was deputy sheriff, and during the war was Lt. Col. of Militia.

The Raleigh Capital says: "Mrs. Gaskins, of Carteret county, N. C.," says the Greenville (S. C.) News, "weighs 610 pounds, and one of her stockings held a bushel of shelled corn." We acknowledge the corn—this story is a grain or so too much for us; though the News man said he saw it measured. Mrs. Gaskins had seven grandsons, the smallest weighing 225 pounds.

The Charlotte Eagle says: Mr. J. Armstrong, aged 63, a resident of Gaston county, was thrown from his buggy and killed last Tuesday, while returning from Dallas to his home. Mr. Armstrong, we learn, had been drinking heavily, and on the road leading from Dallas to the South Fork, his horse became frightened and threw him out, breaking his neck on the wheels.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: At the land sale last Saturday Mr. Wm. S. Battle bid off a beautiful lot on Church street, and immediately presented it to the Episcopal Church. This is a handsome present, and we trust that the Church will besfir itself and soon commence the erection of a handsome building. Quite a large amount has already been subscribed.

The Salisbury Watchman says: Mr. J. W. Bradford, of Davie, has left on our table several specimens of mineral rocks, indicating deposits of iron and copper, and possibly silver. These specimens were taken from a shaft sunk by Mr. B. N. Allen, of Fulton, and they promise something, and we hope it will turn out that there is a valuable mine of some character at the place named.

The Charlotte Observer says: In a letter to Col. Brem, Capt. Blankenship, of the "Richmond Howitzers," says he thinks his battery will come to Charlotte on the 20th, if the Centennial Association will furnish horses for the guns and officers. Notice Col. Brem's advertisement for forty horses. The howitzers are said to have the handsomest uniform, and to be the best drilled military organization in the Southern States.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that the Board of Trustees of the University adjourned yesterday evening after a protracted and hard-working session of two days. There was much enthusiasm in the Board and entire confidence of success. A scheme of reorganization was adopted, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions from the alumni and other friends of education in the State and elsewhere for the revival of the institution. The doors will be opened for pupils on the first Wednesday in September. A Faculty will be elected the 16th of June next, when the Board will re-convene for that purpose. Before adjourning, the Board agreed to borrow $5,000, to be used immediately in repairs of the College buildings and Professors' houses, and showed their faith in the

---

### Gauge Question.

*Editors Journal:* The discussion in the papers of late, in this and other States, of the word would within a short time, as having said at St. Louis by a Republican or Conservative. Somebody (no one may predict who) the railways in this country will have to be laid 4 feet 8½ inches apart, is the tendency being to multiply the gauges in use in different sections of the country, instead of reducing them to a uniform standard? Is there at present any necessity for the change of gauge which now exists at the point where the Ohio and Potomac rivers unite? Is there any reason why a change will or can be made in the future? Is there any reason why the Southern and Middle States should not proceed or take as advising line. In all the railroads now extended north of the Potomac and Ohio were of the 5 feet gauge, and all North of that line, as they now are with few exceptions, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. Is the change of load comes necessarily in most cases, at these great rivers, or the necessity for its being there. It would require North Carolina and Virginia railroads to change their gauge to 5 feet.

How is this for high?

May 7th 1874. OBSERVER.

---

### Distressing Suicide in Chatham.

A special dispatch to the Raleigh Sentinel from Pittsboro, Chatham county, dated May 12th, says:

Mr. Thomas Bynum, a prominent citizen of Chatham, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been drinking heavily for several days, and was laboring under the delusion that he was about to be arrested for some crime. He was a man of family, and leaves a wife and several children.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### EUROPE.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

PASTORAL FROM CARDINAL MANNING READ IN THE ENGLISH CHURCHES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

THE WAR TALK IN ENGLAND.

BERLIN, May 10—Noon—At the demonstration made yesterday at the burial of Joseph Mullens, an American Fenian, a procession half a mile long followed the remains.

LONDON, May 10—Noon—The Duke of Buckingham has been appointed Governor of Madras.

Mr. John Walter Huddleston, Judge Advocate of the fleet and counsel to the admirality, has been appointed to succeed Judge Pigott. He will be succeeded by Mr. Lindley.

A pastoral from Cardinal Manning was read in all the Roman Catholic Churches in England yesterday; it protests against the persecutions of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses Bismarck of seeking to raise the animosity of the powers against the freedom of the next conclave.

All day long deails of the Schiller disaster have been coming in. Unfortunately no more persons are reported to be saved. Bodies are constently being picked up. Five men and five women and two children were recovered yesterday; altogether twenty-four bodies have been found. The total number of lives lost is 311.

Mr. Poleman, the second officer of the Schiller, and Henry Stern and Mr. Frahm, first class passengers, have been interviewed. From their narratives we gather that the voyage was moderately good until May 4th. The last three days it was impossible to take observations. The ship was out of her course a half mile at the time of the catastrophe. Capt. Thomas was on deck night and day for four entire days. At 7 o'clock on the evening of the 7th there was a dense fog; sails were taken in; the engines put on half speed and the fog bells were used. Bishop's Light was unseen, though only a half mile distant. At 10 o'clock we struck on the reef and after four bumps the steamer settled down. There was a violent sea and the tide was rising; darkness was increasing. Most of the male passengers were awake. There was the usual rush for boats but nearly all of the boats were stoved. One boat, with a few sailors, left the ship, cowardly refusing to aid. Two boats were saved. The Captain endeavored to compel obedience by firing a revoiver over their heads. During two hours six cannon shots were fired, when the powder dampened. Distress signals, rockets and blue lights were unanswered. At midnight the fog lifted in a minute, revealing the lighthouse and the waves sweeping the decks and carrying away the victims. At two o'clock the deck house, in which were the women and children, was swept away. The cries and shrieks of the victims were heartrending. Then followed a ghastly silence. The smoke stack fell, crushing some of the boats and two others were carried away. The remainder followed the Captain to the forward bridge. Each succeeding wave took fresh victims. Some persons sought refuge on the mainmast and some on the foremast. At 3 o'clock the Captain and two other officers were on the bridge. The Captain descended for a moment to render assistance and was swept away; thus perished a brave man, says Mr. Stern. At this time about ten persons were clinging to the rigging of the mainmast and thirty to that of the foremast. The ship; had careened over, the yards touching the water, and the tide was rising. At 5 o'clock the fog lifted. The survivors shouted but their cries were unavailing, and at 7 o'clock the mainmast and at a quarter to 8 the foremast, both of iron, fell. Then two of the St. Agnes' boats came and rescued a few who had managed to keep afloat.

It was reported yesterday that there were one hundred and three women on board. The survivors were taken to-day from the Perseverance to Plymouth, whence they will be sent forward to Hamburg, where the greatest excitement prevails. It is asserted that life saving belts were issued to the women. It is certain that most of the passengers found none. An order was given that the first boat should take the women and children; this boat capsized. Mr. Poleman says that seven boats were launched and only two of them lived. The others were stoved and swamped immediately. Cries for help lasted until three o'clock. The last voice heard was that of a little child in the cabin. It is not probable that the boats could have lived even if they had been successfully filled. The whole number saved is forty-four. Forty bodies have been recovered.

Mr. Dorrien Smith, of Scilly Islands, writes to the Times that many additional lives were lost because the guns and rockets fired from the Schiller were thought to be merely ordinary signals of arrival, which have frequently been the cause of false alarms. Among the bodies recovered and already identified are those of George Leoheardt, Rowne Luerschell, Andre Petersen, C. Schmidt, Mrs. Reidever and daughter, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgeway and Mrs. West. Fifty corpses from the Schiller have come ashore or been landed at St. Mary alone. The dead are much mutilated. Fifty six mail bags, including twenty-seven from New Zealand were, saved from the Schiller.

The statements made by the officers of the Schiller add nothing to the particulars already telegraphed. All accounts agree that the panic which followed the striking of the ship was heartrending and terrible beyond description.

There was a life belt in every one of the Schiller's berths when the disaster occurred. The captain issued an order that one should be fastened to every woman. This was done but the women were drowned by the heavy sea.

The steamship Cadiz was lost near Brest, while on a voyage from Lisbon to this city. Sixteen persons were drowned.

LONDON, May 10—Night.—Boats continue to pick up bodies. Nearly fifty have been found. Seven mail bags, in addition to those reported recovered, have been saved.

This morning's "Telegraph" in an editorial article on the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany today says that it is impossible to conceal the truth. The continental situation wears this morning the very gravest aspect. If we were to say that the question of the future repose of the earth may be practically solved before forty-eight hours have passed, we would scarcely go beyond the facts. The tendency at this hour is decidedly pacific. Other London journals likewise comment upon the meeting, but the thought of war is generally divided. It is reported from parties that the French government positively contradicts the assertion that Germany has recently made representations of a hostile tendency. The same dispatch contains the statement, believed to be semi-official, that no cause of conflict exists between Germany and France, and that advices from all the capitals of Europe are of the same tenor, that


MISCELLANEOUS.

## KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the impurities are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

### Pain in the Back.

This is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

### The Best Medicine.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for the complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN

### Pronounced Incurable

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney complaint for seven years; have suffered great pain in my back hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skilful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving, until I was entirely cure, taking in all, I should think about six bottles.

I find indeed a valuable medicine, and if I could be afflicted again in the same way I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without. Respectfully, J. W. GLOVER,

361 Third Street, South Boston.

### Nearly Blind.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to bear testimony to the same, I will state:

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with scrofula which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last Summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to rest in the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according to directions. In two days time I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I have used VEGETINE and the humorous sores, one after another, disappeared until they were slight, and I attribute the cure of the disease to VEGETINE, and nothing else.

If I am ever afflicted with anything of the kind again I shall try VEGETINE as the only reliable remedy. One more accept my thanks and believe me to be, very truly yours,

AUSTIN P. KRUTZ,
No 35 Gano St., Cincinnati, O.

Dec. 1, 1872.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are given a unique classification in the Pee Dee country, being the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the kidneys arise from impurities in the blood causing tumors which neutralize on reports. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body. 4w

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

## --$20--

WILL BUY A

## FIRST MORTGAGE

## Premium Bond

OF THE

## N.Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

## $100.000!

or $25,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent free or charge on application.

For Bonds and full information, address without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order

april 8 84 tf

## The Virginia BUFFALO SPRINGS,

Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL WATER OF THE SOUTH.

OPEN 20TH MAY, 1875.

These waters are possessed of extraordinary curative powers in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in all derangements of the BILIARY ORGANS incident to warm miasmatic regions in Dyspepsia, in Diseases peculiar to Women, in Chronic Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, in Chronic Gonorrhœa, Secondary Syphilis, Gleet and all diseases of the Genital Organs, and in some forms of Gout and Rheumatism. Their remarkable power and efficacy in the diseases indicated are vouched for by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country, both North and South, as well as by reported cases from the most unquestionable sources. Testimonials in Pamphlet form furnished on application. THE WATER FOR SALE.

The water is put up in cases of one dozen half gallon Bottles at $6 per case. Route to the Springs for the South: By way of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad to Scottsburg Depot in Halifax county, Virginia, where all trains are met by coaches for the Springs 12 miles distant.

MORCENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order

april 8 84 tf

LOTTERY.

## A FORTUNE FOR $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

LEGALLY AUTHORIZED.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION,

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

Will Give a

GRAND CONCERT,

MONDAY, May 31st, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

The concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Capital Gift | $50,000 |
| 2 | " " | 25,000 |
| 3 | " " | 15,000 |
| 4 | " " | 10,000 |

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED.

Liberal Commissions to Responsible Agents.

CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorata division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to Clubs

HOW TO REMIT TO US.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Post Office Money Order, Draft, Express or Registered Letter.

Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for circulars giving references and rates of insuring. All letters requiring information, and address all communications, and make all remittances of money to

A. R. COLLINS, Sec'y,
DENISON, TEXAS.

N. B.—Orders or tickets amounting to $5 or over sent C. O. D., per express.

april 3—58w

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners or to the chief officer of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof:

*Provided*, That claims which have already matured and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to note the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims presented to them, and to enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to be called "The Register of Claims."

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish the act for six consecutive weeks in the "Daily News" (Era) and "Sentinel," newspapers, published in the city of Raleigh, Journal of Commerce" published in the city of Newbern, the DAILY JOURNAL, published in the city of Wilmington, the "Charlotte Observer," published in the city of Charlotte, the "Greensboro Patriot" published in the city of Greensboro the "Asheville Citizen," published in the town of Asheville, the North Carolina Gazette" published in Fayetteville

Section 4. This act shall not apply to any county whose debts are already audited and ascertained.

Section 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified the 2d day of March, A. D., 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, March 29th, 1875

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State

april 9-6w

SPRING AND SUMMER

## NOVELTIES

—IN—

## FANCY GOODS

—AT—

## WILLIAM FYFE'S,

EXCHANGE CORNER.

I would also call particular attention to my stock of Plain, Stripe and Check Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Piques, Victoria Stripe Goods, Linen and Linen Diaper, &c., &c.

Linen Handkerchiefs from 10 cts. up

A lot of Ladies Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 25 cents, worth 35 cents. A bargain.

Please give me a call and examine for yourself. Don't forget Exchange Corner

Express daily full line of Ladies Real and Imitation Hair Goods, Sunshades, Parasols, &c., &c.

april 11

MT. AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Mt. Airy, N. C.

OPENS 15th OF MAY, 1875.

Board Per Month, $35; Per Week, $12.50; Per Day, $2.50.

WATER equal to Greenbrier White in every respect, and superior in many. Parties visiting the Springs by rail will get off the cars at Winston, N. C., where stages will convey them to the Springs.

N. S. SMITH & SONS,
Proprietors.

april 27 106-3m

FACTORY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings, &c.

When you want bottom prices, go where they are made—foot of Walnut street, Colvill & Co's Mill.

W. DYKES.

april 9 85-1m

Wilmington, N. C., May 1st, 1875.

## NATIONAL HOTEL.

Change of Management.

THE UNDERSIGNED for many years Proprietor of the NATIONAL HOTEL, of this city has this day withdrawn in favor of his son, C. R. JONES, thankful for the liberal patronage of the past, he would bespeak a continuance of the same for his successor.

REUBEN JONES.

To the Traveling Public,

Having assumed the management of the well-known and popular house, the National Hotel, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the traveling public. My constant endeavor shall be to sustain the high reputation this House has always borne under the management of my father.

Respectfully,

C. R. JONES,
april 28-101-2w Proprietor.

Just Received!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE HAND-OMEST

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FINE SHOES

That has ever been offered for sale in this mar

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines."—*Express, Buffalo, N. Y.*

"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—*Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"There is not a dull page between its covers."—*N. Y. Times*

"A model periodical."—*Phila. Press.*

Why not Subscribe for

THE GALAXY

FOR 1875.

IT IS THE

BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

No family can afford to do without it IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL OR BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY.

A New Serial by Mrs. Annie Edwards,

LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION, JUST BEGUN.

Also a Story by Prof. H. H. BOYESEN,

A Norseman's Pilgrimage,

To continue several months.

In the next No. will be commenced

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW SERIAL Dear Lady Disdain.

A series of Articles by Prominent Southerners, on the

CONFEDERATE SIDE OF THE WAR

Not Controversial, will soon be commenced.

Interesting Sketches and Stories in each No. by such writers as RICHARD GRANT WHITE, ALBERT RHODES, HENRY JAMES, JR., JEAN INGELOW, ROSE BROWNE, ROSE TERRY, RICHARD KIMBALL, and all the staff of BRILLIANT WRITERS which the GALAXY has attracted to itself, and who have made a bright mark on our current literature. THE SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY, each month, is worth the price of the Magazine

Who would not give $4.00 to secure such a monthly visitan for the year 1875?

Subscribe at Once.

Send for our full Prospectus

WE PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE

It can be had, with either Harper's Weekly or "Bazar" or "Appleton's Weekly," for

SHELDON & COMPANY,
New York

jan 14 4w

THE PEE DEE HERALD.

Published every Wednesday at WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY, BY

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.

Has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country in North and South Carolina.

Advertisers will find it the best medium in either of the sister States for reaching the farmers, planters and merchants.

*The extensive local advertising patronage exhibited in its columns is the best evidence of its large and influential circulation.*

Specimen copies, with rates for advertising, sent free, postage paid on application to the undersigned, either at Wadesboro or Wilmington.

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors.

45 tf

Christian Advocate

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. J. B. Robbitt, Editor & Publish'r.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

Has the

Largest Circulation in the State.

Devoted to Religion, Literature, Science, News, and General Intelligence.

The Organ of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

It has its support, and the continued aid of Ministers (all of whom are agents) toward increasing its circulation.

We offer no premiums. The ADVOCATE stands upon its intrinsic merits.

While it is Methodistic in doctrine, and contains news from all Churches, so as to make it a welcome visitor to the intelligent readers of all denominations.

Its wide and increasing circulation makes it a

*Most Excellent Medium for Business Men Generally.*

Terms, $ in advance; $1.00 or six months $0.75

THE RALEIGH NEWS

DAILY AND WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY

STONE & UZZELL.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS of the State of North Carolina: to the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, inviting emigration into our midst, and advancement of the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent. Its

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

will be found of great advantage, as both the Daily and Weekly circulate largely in every portion of the State. Rates moderate.

SUPSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, One Year.....$7 00
Weekly, " " ..... 2

Subscribe for 1874.

STONE & UZZELL,
Proprietors.

an 30 97-tf

The Spirit of the South

Is the *oldest* newspaper published in Rockingham and has the largest circulation of any paper published in the Pee Dee country, being read each week by at least 2,000 people, making it the *best advertising medium*. In politics it is *Free, Independent and Fearless*, the organ of no party or clique but is the champion of the People's Rights, being thoroughly devoted to the best interests of all.

Subscription, only $2 a year, free of postage Specimen copies mailed free on application. Rates of advertising very reasonable.

Address

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH,
Reckingham, N. C.

march 11 60-tf

SHELBY BANNER.

Published weekly, at SHELBY Cleveland County, N. C., at $1 50 per annum, in advance; does a large and rapidly increasing circulation in nearly *all* the counties West of Mecklenburg. Also, an extensive circulation in the counties of Spartanburg, York and Union, S. C. Has just been enlarged from a twenty to a thirty-two column, and is now adorned with an entire new dress. *Its politics are Democratic.* The Carolina Central Railway is being now completed through to Wilmington, and Shelby being the Western terminus, the *Banner* is a most excellent advertising medium. *Rates moderate*

J. U. HAM & WYER,
Editors and Proprietors.

feb 85-tf

Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Letters of

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,

By Rev. J. WILLIAM JONES, D. D.,

Formerly Chaplain Army Northern Virginia, and of Washington College, Virginia.

[Published by authority of the Lee family and of the Faculty of Washington and Lee University.]

Sixteen Splendid Portraits and Engravings.

Price, in Cloth, $3 50; Imperial, $5 00; Half Turkey, $5 50; Full Turkey, $7 00

A part of the proceeds of every copy sold goes to erect the Valentine's sarcophagus of Gen. Lee over his interment.

MRS. S. M. WEVERE, Agent,
april 25 99-tf

If Wilmington

IS ALIVE TO HER INTERESTS in East Carolina, her business men will advertise in

THE WASHINGTON ECHO,

A large and well established weekly newspaper, circulating extensively in the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Pitt, Edgecombe and those adjoining. Rates Low

WALT P. WILLIAMSON, R. GRANGER,
Late of Yorkville, S. C. Washington
Editors and Proprietors.
oct 31 Star copy. 260-tf

I Have this Day Received

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THE ENHANCED Machine sewed Cable Wire Box toe Low quarter Shoes of various styles. Also Gents Goat Strap Ties and Nullifiers. Ladies Slippers in great variety, from 81 and upwards. Misses and Children's shoes a specialty.

N. B. Ladies Bronze Slippers only $1.

CHARLES A. FISHER,

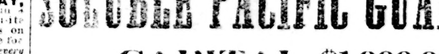
MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. 80 by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 4w

$20 Daily to Agents. $5 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $3.00 Chromos, free. AM. MFG CO., 300 Broadway, N. Y. 4w

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with chromos. Send stamp, F. P. GRUCK, New Bedford Mass 4w

SHOT-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS



Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold By Druggists.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila 4w

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.

Proprietors of the Lemon Charleston Blue Mass Pills are endorsed in the last issue of the "National Journal of Health" by men of prominence South and North. Also by fifty physicians of various denominations. An opportunity is now offered to obtain a thorough examination and treatment without having to visit the infirmary. Address at once

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.,
Charleston, S. C.

4w

TO MAKE ENOUCH MONEY

Read Every Word.

in the next three months to keep you a year, any unemployed person between the ages of 16 and 60 should take an agency for THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, a large, sparkling, literary and family paper, ($2.50 a year) pure, instructive and amusing; half of its pages full of beautiful pictures, the other half containing the choicest reading matter. JAMES PARTON contributes to it. Take that great English paper the *London Illustrated News*. It is *highly moral* but entirely unsectarian and independent. Each number of it contains 16 pictures and the equal of three octavo volumes of reading matter. IT GIVES AWAY, extra each week, a large engraving (2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 7½ inches). These are exquisite *fac-similies* of the finest steel engravings on heavy tinted paper, with margins suitable for framing, and are *truly a fine art gallery every year*. Besides, each subscriber is presented with the chromo, "Gold Fish, Fruits and Flowers" size 22½ by 28½ inches, 17 colors published by Nanney. *Not only the largest and finest premium ever given, but the most wonderfully beautiful chromo ever produced.* It is just the paper *for which everybody has been waiting*—larger and finer than any other at half the usual cost. *Its success* (nearly 1 000 subscribers a day being received) proves this. No complete, so progressive, so useful and so cheap an agent in the living matter is this paper, that we venture to assert that to every thinking, observant American, a year's subscription (costs $2 50) is an immense pecuniary profit. Mechanics, farmers, lawyers, merchants, clergymen, all find it of great value. It is an *instantaneous and unprecedented success*. Every good American takes at least one paper, and of course he takes the best. He takes this because it is the nicest, newest and best; (2) it is the cheapest—giving a great bargain—and thus suits the hard times. If you like to be prosperous, if you want an agency. This time of the year any agent can make from $10 to $20 per day. Send three stamps for postage and liberal terms, how to get them from regular and permanent business; or better yet, to save time, send $2 50 at once for a complete outfit, and make $100 the first week you work. Don't lose time. Your sure to succeed. Don't delay. Know how *Money refunded if not perfectly satisfied* to all that try. Before you want is already decided. Address all orders for agencies, subscriptions, or outfits to T. E. MOORE, Publisher "The Illustrated Weekly," P. O. Box 7470. No. 31 Dey St. N. Y. 4w

HAVE YOU TRIED

JURUBEBA,

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort that you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and stomach.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
4w New York

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce,"

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER.

May, 1851

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

*From New York Times*

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

Bacon--- Sugar--- Coffee Hay, Flour, Etc.

100 Boxes D. S. Sides & Shoulders,
100 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
150 Bbls. Refined Sugar,
100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
200 Bales Prime N. R. Hay,
1,500 Bbls. Flour—all grades.
200 Hhds. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
100 Bbls. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
600 Bundles Hoop Iron